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SPEECH

OF THE

HON. S. C. WOOD,

Treasurer of the Province of Ontario,

DELIVERED ON THE 24TH JANUARY, 1878,

IN

The Legislative Assembly of Ontario,

ON MOVING THE HOUSE INTO COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

REPORTED BY L. V. PERCIVAL.

Toronto:

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 25 WELLINGTON STREET.
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

HON. S. C. WOOD.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
TORONTO, 24th January, 1878.

MR SPEAKER,—In rising to move that you do now leave the chair, I desire to state somewhat briefly what the receipts and expenditures for the year 1877 have been ; to lay before hon. members the present financial position of the Province, and to refer to the Estimates now in their hands for the year 1878, as well as to the estimated receipts for the year. Hon. members are all of them well acquainted with the different items of receipts. Some of these items are fixed sums, while others vary somewhat from year to year, but in the absence of the Public Accounts for 1877, and the Returns of Receipts and Expenditures not having been brought down, and as these items are few in number, I will state them here. The receipts for the year 1877 have been as follows :—The Dominion of Canada on account of Subsidy, \$1,116,872.80 ; on account of Specific Grant, \$80,000 ; and on account of Interest on Special Funds, \$136,696.62, making a total from the Dominion of \$1,333,569.42. For Territorial Revenue we have received as follows : Special Funds, viz.:—Clergy Lands, \$37,465.57 ; Common School Lands, \$62,039.84 ; Grammar School Lands, \$8,949.37 ; Crown Lands Revenue, \$86,750.29 ; Woods and Forests, \$426,556.67 ; Casual Fees, &c., \$6,951.16, making the total of Territorial Revenue for the year 1877, \$628,712.90. The total of Public Institutions Revenue has reached the sum of \$39,875.07. The Interest on Investments was \$183,073.72 ; Education, \$57,785.95 ; Licenses, \$79,020.96 ; Law Stamps \$67,604.49 ;

Casual Revenue, \$29,174.50 ; Algoma Taxes, \$1,021.13 ; Agricultural Farm, Mimico, \$1,925.71 ; Drainage Debentures, \$29,625.69 ; Drainage Assessment, \$570.88 ; and Settler's Homestead Fund, \$117.16, making the total receipts for the year \$2,452,077.58. On the other hand the disbursements on account of current expenditure have reached for the year 1877 \$2,017,438.38, and the expenditure on capital account for the same time has been \$350,877.06, in other words making a total of \$2,368,315.44, being an expenditure under the estimates as authorised by the House last Session, of \$83,762.14 less than the receipts for that year.

The Territorial Revenue I had intended to have referred to, but the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands having given a full statement of these revenues from his seat on the floor of this House, I may pass that by as an item of the receipts which has reached the sum estimated for last year. The only other sum in the receipts which may call for special attention is that of Public Institutions Revenue, and the increase in that is mainly owing to the augmented receipts from the Toronto Asylum. I may exemplify this by giving the collections made for two or three different periods. In the year 1868, the amount received from the paying patients in the Toronto Asylum was \$7,191.24 ; in 1871 it had reached the sum of \$15,232.96, while in 1877 the large sum of \$25,202.91, was received from paying patients in that Institution.

As regards the expenditure upon capital account, the amount has been very large, but at the same time within the estimates, and very much so owing to the fact that the contracts have been let at unusually low figures. Hon. gentlemen are aware that when the vote was taken last Session it was only for the partial completion of the buildings at Hamilton, London, &c. The contracts for the erection of these buildings were expected to extend into the year 1878, and I may say in passing, that these works are going on very satisfactorily and very rapidly.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in addition to the expenditure to which I referred some moments ago as being under the estimates for the year 1877, and as being authorized by the House when the items were voted, there are certain other large sums which, though not in the estimates, at the same time are authorized by Acts of Parliament passed by this House, and must therefore be met by the Treasurer of this Province. We paid last year on account of the Railway Aid Fund \$148,600.00 ; on account of Railway Subsidy Fund \$184,478.65 ; on account of Railway Land Subsidy Fund (being the Fund established last session) \$10,535.08 ; on

account of Drainage \$60,669.21, and on account of Distribution of the Surplus \$317,711.12, amounting in all to the sum of \$721, 994.07, not included in the estimates last session, but which had to be paid last year. In order to provide for the payment of these sums and also for the payment of similar sums falling due in 1878, the Government decided to dispose of a portion of the securities held by them, known as Dominion Bonds. They had not only to provide for these payments referred to, but also for others maturing after 1st January, 1878 ; and had also to take such measures as would secure a sufficient sum in the hands of the Treasurer to meet all possible demands. Therefore, I say, they decided to dispose of a portion of the Dominion Bonds, and in selecting which of these securities to sell, were governed by the fact that it was desirable not to dispose of bonds which were drawing a higher rate of interest than they were receiving, and they placed in the hands of Sir John Rose £149,900 sterling of 5 per cent. bonds drawing, as they did, the same interest as we were receiving from the banks in which our deposits were made. Our reasons for selecting Sir John Rose as our Agent were, first, that he had occupied a very prominent position in this country, having ably filled the office of Finance Minister of Canada, and in the second place that he was thoroughly acquainted with the English money market. We therefore looked upon him as a man who would be able to place our bonds on the London Stock Exchange to the best possible advantage. (Hear, hear.) Hon. gentlemen are aware that Dominion 5 per cent. bonds have been quoted for some time since 1st July, 1877, at from 105 to 105½. Now in this country the accrued interest goes to the seller, but in the Old Country to the buyer, and as our bonds had some four or five months' interest accrued, Sir John Rose was of opinion (and I certainly concurred in that view) that it would be desirable not to sell the bonds but hold them until the interest falling due on 1st January had been collected, and to borrow on account of these securities a sufficient amount of money to meet the requirements of the Province. He was enabled to make a most satisfactory arrangement so far as these bonds and so far as a loan upon them was concerned. He borrowed the sum of £149,000 sterling at 4 per cent. interest, and the bonds were therefore not sold ; they have not been sold, we are paying 4 per cent. on the money borrowed, we are receiving 5 per cent. on the bonds on account of which the money was loaned, and the balance of the money so advanced but unexpended has been placed at our credit in the banks of Ontario, and is drawing 5 per cent. interest.

Mr. LAUDER,—What did the expense of the loan amount to—that would cover the one per cent., probably ?

Mr. WOOD,—I may state so far as these bonds are concerned that they occupy in the English market the second place to consols, and consols are sold at a commission of one-eighth per cent. (Applause.) It is hardly reasonable to suppose that the Hon. Sir John Rose in selling bonds occupying a place second to consols would charge one per cent. On the contrary, I may state for the information of the House, that Sir John Rose has written to me that the commission charged in connection with the loan shall be entirely satisfactory to the Ontario Government. (Applause.)

I now propose, Mr. Speaker, to state the present financial position of the Province. The following are the assets:—under the head of investments, Dominion 6 per cents. in stock and bonds, \$850,000.00 ; Dominion 5 per cents. in debentures, £400,000 or at par value \$1,946,666.67 ; market value of the foregoing over par value, \$148,333.33. This makes a sum of \$2,945,000.00. From this deduct the amount advanced on account of 5 per cent. debentures proposed to be sold, £149,000 equalling \$725,133.33 and you have \$2,219,866.67. To this must be added Drainage 5 per cent. debentures, amount invested 31st December, 1877, \$192,487.05, the Drainage Municipal Rent Charges for work completed and now in course of assessment, \$243,634.83 ; charges for works now under construction \$84,155.70, making the investments for drainage \$520,277.58, or a total investment of \$2,740,144.25. The second item is that of the Special or Trust Funds with the Dominion of Canada. These have been so often presented to the House that I will simply repeat the items. Upper Canada Grammar School Fund, \$312,769.04 ; Upper Canada Building Fund, \$1,472,391.41 ; Common School Fund, \$914,246.90 making a total of \$2,699,407.35. The third item of assets is Cash Deposits, being special deposits in banks at 5 per cent. interest, \$606,572.22 ; less balance at debit of current account \$43,675.83, leaving a balance at our credit in the banks of \$562,896.39. Then we have the value of Library Share assigned to Ontario by arbitrators, \$105,541.00 ; and value due on account of Municipal Loan Fund debts, \$154,385.83, making the total of our assets \$6,262,374.82. (Applause.)

Our liabilities are as follows :—Railway Aid Fund, amount of grant, \$1,900,000.00 ; less amount paid to 31st December, 1877, \$1,499,837.65 ; leaving a balance due on account of the Railway Aid Fund of \$400,162.35. Second, Railway Subsidy Fund, amount of annual appropriations, six years to 31st December, 1877, \$600,000.00 ; less amount paid to

31st December, 1877, \$452,680.56, leaving the liabilities on that account \$147,319.44. Third, Railway grants under 39 Vic., cap. 22, the balance due on account of that item is \$393,308.00. Fourth, Surplus distribution to Municipalities; amount under the Act, \$3,115,733.66; less paid on account of principal \$2,913,499.66, leaving the sum due on account of the principal of that fund \$202,234.00. Fifth, Quebec's share of Common School Fund, made up as follows:—Total amount collected to 31st December, 1877, \$880,604.28; less 6 per cent. cost of management, \$52,836.25; and less one-fourth for Land Improvement Fund, \$220,150.07, leaving a balance of \$607,617.96; four-ninths of this sum, or \$270,052.42, is due to the Province of Quebec; and lastly, the debt to the Dominion of Canada for the purchase money of Rockwood Asylum, pursuant to the resolution of the Legislature, \$96,500.00; in all the sum of \$1,509,576.21, leaving a surplus on 1st January, 1878, of \$4,752,798.61. (Loud applause).

Mr. SPEAKER, if the House will bear with me, I desire to state the estimated receipts for 1878, giving all the items, as I would like to put on record what we estimate they will be. From the Dominion of Canada we expect \$1,333,569.42; from Crown Lands, \$588,000.00; (that includes Crown Lands, Clergy Lands, Common School Lands, Grammar School Lands, and Woods and Forests). From Public Institutions, \$101,000.00; Education, \$57,000.00; Interest on Investments, \$175,000.00; Casual Revenue, \$25,000.00; License Fund, \$70,000.00; Algoma Taxes, \$1,000.00; Law Stamps, \$68,000.00; Drainage Assessment Fund, \$27,000.00; Agricultural Farm, Mimico, \$1,500.00; sale of Revised Statutes, \$4,000.00, or a total of estimated receipts amounting to \$2,451,069.42.

I now propose to refer to the expenditures. Hon. members by looking at the Estimates will notice that the proposed expenditure on Asylum and Public Institutions maintenance, is much greater than last year; in fact that item is assuming very large proportions indeed. The main reason for the increases in these different institutions, with the exception of the Central Prison and the Reformatory, is the increased number of patients. For instance, the increase in the number of inmates in the Toronto Asylum for last year was 10; in the London Asylum, 80; Kingston, 65, Hamilton, 10; Deaf and Dumb Institution, 30; Blind Institution, 15; Agricultural College, 45; and I may say here, as I had the honour to say yesterday, that the Agricultural College is now progressing very favourably and very satisfactorily, and that although the vote taken last year was opposed as being too large, and the additions

to that institution, both in regard to the number and increased accommodation for pupils, were supposed to be larger than were called for, experience has proved that if we had had a building half as large again, we should have been able to fill it with farmers' sons and others from various portions of the Province, desirous of following the pursuit of agriculture. (Hear, hear).

The increase in the Central Prison estimate requires some explanation at my hands. I may state for the information of the House, that the contract with the Canada Car Company has been terminated. I am very sorry indeed that we have to come to the House and make this statement, but such is the fact. I had hoped to have been able to have said in making my financial statement that we had entered into another contract with another company upon more favourable, safer and securer terms. I hope still to be able, before this House rises, to lay upon the table a resolution asking the Legislature to ratify an agreement with Messrs. McMurray & Fuller in this connection, but we cannot risk any uncertainty in this matter. These prisoners must be employed, and if we are able to lay that agreement on the table, then the vote we ask to be granted will not be required for the purposes of the Central Prison. Under any circumstances, if the agreement is carried out with Messrs. McMurray & Fuller, these prisoners and the increased staff mentioned will necessarily be employed by the Government, but if we cannot come to terms or for some reason are unable to complete arrangements with this firm, before the session closes, as the agreement requires to be ratified by this House, we will be obliged to carry on that industry ourselves, and for that purpose we have to ask this House for a sufficient sum of money to purchase the raw material. I do not know, Mr. Speaker, that it is necessary for me to refer at greater length to the Central Prison estimate. When that item comes up for discussion it may be necessary to enter into much fuller details. I may simply state that we have now in the Prison all the machinery necessary to carry on the industry; that we have secured the services of first-class trade instructors, and have also arranged to employ a first-class foreman, and we have every confidence that if we are once able to enter into an agreement with the contractors referred to, the trade of the Prison will be carried on satisfactorily by ourselves.

The increase in the estimate for the Reformatory is partly caused by the larger number of inmates, and partly also by a change of industry. It is proposed on the part of the Government as soon as possible to consent to the contract being cancelled, so far as the manufacture of

cigars is concerned. It has been held by a great many that it is objectionable for boys to be employed in the manufacture of cigars in a Reformatory. In the first place it is said that it is not a healthful occupation, and further, that the moral effect upon the boys would be bad, (although I must say that I do not fully sympathize with that view) and that they would all be more or less injuriously affected thereby. If it is to be a reformatory it is claimed that it must be a place where boys must not necessarily form a taste for tobacco ; and we have therefore taken the necessary steps to employ the boys in other occupations and industries equally profitable, and which may be more healthful, thus doing away with all objections on that point.

The expenditure on account of Public Buildings has been mainly for the increased accommodation required for lunatics. Every year a large sum has been voted for this purpose, yet, strange to say, at no time in the history of Ontario since the year 1867 until now, have we had the necessary accommodation for these unfortunate insane. The responsibility borne by the former Government of the Province and by the present Government is very serious indeed. Last session the Government came to the conclusion that they would bear that responsibility no longer ; that a Province rich as Ontario is, with a large surplus and almost everything required to secure the comfort and well-being of every branch of the community, is bound to give all the necessary accommodation required for these unfortunate insane. But there was another reason which pressed upon us very strongly ; it was not so much that these insane should be accommodated, for they might be cared for in private houses or in our gaols. Some of our gaols are very comfortable, but at the same time they are not suitable places for lunatics to be confined in. Our main reason was this—that if a person on becoming insane is taken at once to a Lunatic Asylum, the chances of recovery are very largely in his favour ; if he is not taken there after becoming insane until three months have elapsed the chances of cure grow less ; if six months are allowed to pass the chances of cure are against him ; if a year, his chances of recovery are very small indeed, while if two years elapse he is generally hopelessly and chronically insane. I have no doubt that many of the chronic insane of the Province are in that unhappy position, either because there had been no accommodation for them in the asylums or because their friends had not sent them there in time. Dr. Jarvis, speaking of the Southern Ohio Asylum, and giving his own opinion on this subject—(and he is one of the ablest and one of the best authorities on matters of this kind, and his view is

endorsed by other leading men who are capable of judging,) gives this statement : of patients placed under treatment one month after attack 68 per cent. recovered ; two months 63 per cent. recovered ; four months 54 per cent. ; six months, 46 per cent. ; twelve months, 43 per cent. ; two years, 28 per cent. ; and over two years only 17 per cent. recovered, and I think that the Government taking everything into consideration, and also considering the fact of the position of this Province and its ability to provide greater accommodation, is justified in asking for a large grant for this purpose. I think that we were justified last session in coming down to the House and asking for such a sum of money as would place us in a position to provide for some years to come all the accommodation required for these unfortunate insane. We took the responsibility upon us last session, and we willingly assumed that responsibility, knowing that it likely and almost certainly would reduce the surplus, but no matter how much the surplus might be reduced, we were determined that we would no longer rest under the very grave responsibility of having persons become hopelessly insane through our not providing the necessary accommodation for those who could not accommodate themselves, and for myself, I personally would prefer seeing the surplus done away with altogether rather than have the present state of things continue. Having before us the fact that if those persons were sent to these very Institutions within a short time after attack they might be cured, while if they were not sent there until a long time after, their cases would very likely become chronic, I say we ought no longer to delay ; it is a grave responsibility which we will no longer rest under, and I think the House will agree with me that we are justified in asking for this large additional grant. I may state, Mr. Speaker, that when these buildings now in course of construction are completed, we will have accommodation for all the lunatics of the Province for some years to come. When I say this I mean that taking into consideration the number of insane patients which may possibly, and judging from the statistics of other countries in this respect, which may probably require accommodation in our Institutions within the next four or five years, and also taking into consideration the number of cures and deaths which may be expected to take place from time to time, I say that we will have sufficient accommodation for all the insane of this Province for some five or six years to come. We will have in Kingston Asylum accommodation for 430 ; in Toronto Asylum, 688 ; in London Asylum, 880 and in Hamilton Asylum, 482, or 2,480 in all, and the number we have provision for now is 2,050, making a difference of 430,

or in other words the increased accommodation means provision for 430 patients more. The result will be, Mr. Speaker, that for some years to come a large item in the estimates will be very much reduced, and that the account for Public Buildings and Public Works will necessarily be smaller than it has been for some years past, so that unless through the wisdom of Parliament we enter into the erection of new Parliament Buildings or something of that kind, there is no reason why we should come down to the House another year and ask for a vote larger than our estimated receipts will cover.

In regard to the Drainage expenditure, I am sorry that I cannot give much information to the House. I can simply state that so far as the Drainage expenditure has gone it has now reached the sum of \$328,000.00. That is for works under the direction of the Government. So far as the drainage carried on under the debenture system is concerned, it has reached nearly \$200,000.00 ; over that, we, as a Government, have no supervision. We simply purchase the debentures and the townships construct their own drains ; but under the Carling Act and another Act subsequently passed, the Government has constructed drains and levied assessments, with reference to which we have the report of our Engineer, showing that we have spent considerable sums in that direction. It may be interesting to the House to know what has been done with the money and what has been the result, and I will give the totals. The length of drains constructed under these particular Acts, and with this expenditure of \$328,000.00 is $260\frac{1}{4}$ miles ; the approximate area unwatered is 203,100 acres, and the approximate average cost is \$1.62 per acre. This is the statement of Mr. Molesworth, the Engineer of the Public Works Department.

I propose now, Mr. Speaker, if the House will further bear with me, to refer to certain large and constantly increasing items of expenditure ; take for instance, Education. In the year 1868 the vote for that service was \$327,487.51 ; in the year 1877 the vote was \$549,792.27, and it has been a matter for serious consideration on the part of the Legislature, and on the part of many men who have not seats on the floor of this House, as to whether we have not advanced too rapidly, and have not given more money for this service than the circumstances of the case demanded—in short, gone faster as a Parliament than the people themselves,—and whether we have not voted the people's money (for it is their money) towards Educational purposes much more rapidly and much more liberally than the people themselves have in applying their local taxes for the same purpose. Therefore it may be interesting

to know what the people have done. (I am now reading from the Report of the Minister of Education):—In the year 1868 we granted \$327,487.51 ; in the year 1868 the local assessment paid for school purposes amounted to \$1,603,610.00. Our grant increased in 1877 to \$549,792.27, while the people's grant—(their own taxes applied for this purpose) amounted to \$3,123,078.00 in 1876—the last year for which we have returns—or double the grant for 1868.

There is another feature in connection with this subject which it is most important to note, and to which I desire to call the attention of the House, and that is that we pay out of this \$549,792.27 a large sum for Public and Separate Schools and that our money is paid direct to the teachers or rather it necessarily goes to the teachers ; it cannot be applied in any other way. I was curious myself to know what effect the legislation of this House had had upon that very important and very deserving class. I know that years ago when I had the honour of being a school teacher, (hear hear,) (that was a good many years ago)—our salaries were very low indeed. That was a time when \$200 or \$300 a year was considered a very liberal salary for a teacher. The change which has taken place between that time (that was when teachers had to “board around”)—(laughter)—and the present is very great and very satisfactory indeed, and it will be very interesting to the House to know what improvement has taken place in the salaries of these teachers, for it must be borne in mind that it not only means increased salaries but in the majority of cases increased qualifications, and that our children are taught by better and abler men. Taking the year 1868, you have that year the sum of \$1,146,543.00 paid to teachers for salaries : in the year 1871, \$1,191,476.00, but take the year 1876—the last year for which we have returns—and we have the large sum of \$1,838,320.00 so paid or nearly \$2,000,000.00, (applause). Some years ago there was a great deal of complaint as to the character of our school houses. It was said that these school houses were too small, that they were badly ventilated, badly constructed, cold and comfortless, and it was charged in a great many instances that children attending these schools had contracted diseases in consequence of this state of things which had caused their death. The action taken by the Government in appointing Inspectors (I am now speaking of the Government of the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald) I consider was a very wise step indeed, and although there have been objections against Inspectors on the floor of this House on several occasions, I have never yet raised my voice against it. I remember some years ago that I had

the honour to say that I believed if it was necessary in our own houses and in our public institutions to see that proper construction and ventilation was secured, it was equally necessary to have our school-houses properly constructed and ventilated, and if it was necessary to have high ceilings and rooms welllighted and warmed in our own dwellings, it was equally necessary that we should have the same accommodation for our children attending school. If it is a matter of fact that we ought to make the means of education free to all, and if I am interested in the education of my neighbour's children and he is interested in the education of mine, then we are interested in their health as well, and the Government is bound to see to it. I say again that I think the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald's Government did a very wise thing in appointing these Inspectors and giving them power to enforce (perhaps sometimes arbitrarily but on the whole I believe necessarily so) the carrying out of the law and compelling Trustees to provide proper school houses. Now, Mr. Speaker, it is very satisfactory to note the marked improvement in school sites and buildings which has taken place. In the year 1868 the sum of \$441,891.00 was paid for school sites and school buildings; in the year 1871 the sum of \$611,819.00, but in the year 1876 (the last for which we have returns) the large sum of \$1,168,134.00 was expended for this purpose.

Mr. CAMERON.—Does that mean the cost of the structures?

Hon. Mr. WOOD.—It means the money expended.

Mr. CAMERON.—That is nearly all borrowed money.

Hon. Mr. WOOD.—Not altogether, as I shall shew before I get through.

Mr. CAMERON.—It is so in this city.

Hon. Mr. WOOD proceeded :—Another very large and increasing item is that of Asylum and Public Institution maintenance. In the year 1868 we paid the sum of \$152,186.19 for this service; in 1871, \$171,423.17, but in the year 1877 we paid the very large sum of \$427,344.74. The number of patients, pupils, and prisoners (for this statement of mine includes the Central Prison, Reformatory, Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions, as well as the Asylums for the Insane) in 1868 was 1165; in 1871 it was 1556, while in 1877 it was 2941.

I have noticed several petitions coming in asking for further aid to Agricultural Societies, and representing, as these societies do, the largest class in this country, it has been very hard in the past to refuse that aid. I am not in a position to say that aid can be promised now, but at the same time I thought it desirable to see what these societies have been doing themselves for that particular interest—what they themselves have been doing in the cause of Agriculture and Arts. I do not mean on

their farms, I do not mean in regard to their crops, nor yet in regard to their stock, but I allude to what they have done in the shape of premiums and subscriptions,

You will admit, Sir, when you look at the great improvement in our Provincial Exhibitions, and in the Central Exhibitions in London, Guelph, Hamilton, last year at Lindsay,—almost equal to the Provincial Exhibition—I say you will admit when you consider this, that the question as to what the Farmers have done is answered; but when we come down to the money part of it and learn what they have subscribed, I am happy to say that they have a very satisfactory record. The grant for Agriculture and Arts in 1868 was \$69,634.00; in 1871 it was \$76,277.90, and in 1877 it was \$97,234.35. The members' subscriptions in 1868 did not reach the Government grant, being \$41,275.00. In 1871 they were still behind the Government grant, being \$52,670.00; but in 1876 the amount had reached the sum of \$60,357.00, so that although commencing with \$41,275.00, it has gone up in that number of years 50 per cent. But the record which they have as regards premiums is better still. In the year 1868 (I am speaking now of the Provincial Exhibitions, the Riding Societies, and the Township Societies,) they offered as premiums \$78,445.00; in 1871 \$120,869.00, and in 1876 the large sum of \$146,317.00.

Another large item (or one which is assuming large proportions, for it can hardly be called large yet), is the annual vote to Hospitals and Charities. I am aware that on the floor of this House and outside of this House there is a divided opinion regarding it. I incline myself to the opinion that the proper course is to continue that grant. I think that these Institutions, sustained as they are, in many cases, by the free gifts of a large class of the community and by those who are wealthy and charitable, have fairly a right to aid from the funds of the Province. The amount of these grants has increased somewhat rapidly. In the year 1868 we granted the sum of \$39,000.00; in 1871 \$40,260.00, and in 1877 \$64,151.00, and one may naturally ask what has been the corresponding amount of good effected by these Institutions. The number of inmates cared for in 1870 was 4,578—the first return I believe we have on record; the number of inmates cared for in 1877 has reached the figure of 8,198, so that while we look upon it as a matter of increased expense, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the good work done has been increasing in the same proportion.

Since 1871—since the Reform Party came into power, we have expended on Public Works and Buildings the sum of \$1,870,992.40, and

on Colonization Roads \$583,681.83. I will make no remark with reference to these expenditures, but will call the attention of the House to the distribution of the surplus. I may state here, that when it was proposed to distribute the surplus at the rate of \$2.00 per head among the people of this Province, I was very strongly opposed to the measure and spoke against it on the floor of this House, believing that the older counties would get more than their share, and that the true way of settling the matter was not the one proposed by the Government. I spoke as strongly as I was able to speak in opposition to the scheme; but I found that I occupied a solitary position. Among the opponents of that measure I found the opposition given to it was because they (the older counties) did not get enough. But I admit, Sir, that when the scheme had been worked out and the money had been distributed, I came to the conclusion that it had given, upon the whole, very great and general satisfaction,—(hear, hear.)—and particularly in my own county, where I had reason to believe that the people's views were in accordance with my own; strange to say, in that very county the people approved of the action of the Government. The Surplus Distribution, including principal and interest paid up to the present time, represents \$3,117,225.07. The amount expended on roads and bridges out of this very large sum was \$1,158,746.34, for Educational purposes \$652,058.32; for building and improving Town Halls, \$145,114.22, and I may state with reference to this item that it is inclusive of a large number of markets and lock-ups which have been constructed both separately and in connection with some of the Town Halls, 72 of which have been erected by the aid of this fund. The amount towards paying the indebtedness caused by granting aid to Railways, has reached the sum of \$963,734.50. The amount paid on account of drainage, \$27,362.27. For the purchase and improvement of Cemeteries, \$1,917.02. Making and improving harbours, \$40,947.19. Buying and laying out Public Parks and Agricultural Society grounds, \$4,598.00. Town and Village improvements by construction of Water Works, making sidewalks and planting shade trees; also buying steam fire engines, \$76,432.65. Paying share of cost of County Buildings, and aiding in the erection of mills and manufactories, \$11,382.50. Paying share of indebtedness for permanent works not specified, \$28,579.56. Paid to unorganized districts for making roads and bridges, and building school-houses in 1877, \$6,352.50. I think Hon. Members will admit after hearing this statement that this money has been well expended and has done a great deal of good to our Province. It has not only improved

our roads, built school houses, town halls, and so forth, and paid off indebtedness incurred on account of railways, but it has also aided a great many operations not specified in the items I have given here. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LAUDER.—Will you try it again?

Hon. Mr. WOOD.—I should think that all the good has been done that is necessary for the present.

Of the amount paid on account of Railways I will give the totals; it has reached the sum of over \$2,000,000.00, and perhaps it would be as well for me to state how that is made up. On account of the Railway Aid Fund Acts, we have paid \$1,499,837.65. On account of the Railway Subsidy Fund, \$452,680.56. On account of the Railway Aid Act, 39 Vic., Cap. 22, \$83,442.00, and on account of the Railway Land Subsidy Act passed last Session, \$10,535.08, or a total of \$2,046,495.29. But, Sir, while we have expended this large sum of money in aiding the Railway Companies in building roads for the benefit of the people of this Province, it may be as well for us to learn what sums the people themselves have given—whether they have aided these roads as liberally as we have, and whether they have considered these enterprises of sufficient importance to justify them in imposing large taxes for their construction. While we have expended the sum of \$2,046,495.29, I find that the municipalities interested—those served by the roads in question—have aided these same roads to the extent of \$7,089,480.00, and what has been the result? Notwithstanding the increased taxation—notwithstanding the large bonuses paid by the different municipalities, whether townships or villages, the result has been increased wealth and prosperity. (Hear, hear.) Prosperous towns and villages are growing up along the different lines of railway and we find that in no part of Canada has land increased so rapidly in value as in these very townships which have been heavily taxed for the construction of these rail ways.

Now, Sir, after having expended since 1871, on Public Buildings, Colonization Roads, Railways and Surplus Distribution, the large sum of \$7,618,394.59, and after having provided for all the ordinary requirements of the Government, for the increased expenditure on account of Education, maintenance of Asylums and so forth, it is a matter for congratulation that we have still on hand a surplus of nearly five millions. (Loud applause.) Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that you now leave the Chair.

APPENDIX.

(A)

RECEIPTS of the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st
December, 1877.

<i>Dominion of Canada.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
On account of Subsidy	\$1,116,872 80	
On account of specific grant	80,000 00	
On account of interest on special funds	136,696 62	
		1,333,569 42
<i>Territorial Revenue.</i>		
Special funds—Clergy Lands	37,465 57	
Do Common School Lands	62,039 84	
Do Grammar School Lands	8,949 37	
Crown Lands Revenue	86,750 29	
Woods and Forests	126,556 67	
Casual fees, &c.	6,951 16	
		628,712 90
<i>Public Institutions Revenue.</i>		
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	\$25,202 91	
Do London	5,452 21	
Do Rockwood	2,719 33	
Do Hamilton	437 75	
Do Orillia	986 74	
Central Prison, Toronto	1,184 91	
Reformatory, Penetanguishene	2,931 22	
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville	960 00	
		39,875 07
Interest on Investments		183,073 72
Education		57,785 95
Licenses		79,020 96
Law stamps		67,604 49
Casual Revenue		29,174 50
Algoma Taxes		1,021 13
Agricultural Farm, Mimico		1,925 71
Drainage Debentures		29,625 69
Drainage Assessment		570 88
Settlers' Homestead Fund		117 16
		2,452,077 58

(B)

Expenditure under the Estimates for 1877.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Civil Government	159,086	43		
Legislation	122,321	22		
Administration of Justice	279,711	05		
Education	550,219	33		
Public Institutions, Maintenance	427,344	74		
Immigration	46,265	36		
Agriculture, Arts, &c	97,234	55		
Hospitals and Charities	64,151	48		
Miscellaneous	81,949	99		
Public Buildings	252,551	06		
Public Works	31,026	46		
Colonization Roads	77,300	00		
Crown Lands Expenditure	78,469	56		
Refunds	100,684	21		
Total Expenditure under Estimates			2,368,315	44
Balance			83,762	14
			2,452,077	58

ASSETS.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Investment :—						
Dominion 6 per cent. in Stock and Bonds	850,000	00				
Do 5 " in Debentures £400,000, or at par value	1,946,666	67				
Market value of above, over par value	148,333	33				
Less advanced on account of 5 per cent. debentures proposed to be sold, £149,000—or	2,945,000	00				
	725,133	33				
Drainage 5 per cent. debentures, amount invested 31st December, 1877	192,487	05				
Drainage, Municipal rent charges for work completed and now in course of assessment	243,634	83				
Charges for works now under construction	84,155	70				
			2,219,866	07		
2. Special or Trust Fund with Dominion of Canada :—						
Upper Canada Grammar School Fund, established 2nd Vic. Cap. 10, and 250,000 acres of land allotted to it. (This fund is bearing interest at 5 per cent.)			312,769	04		
Upper Canada Building Fund (under 18th Section, Act 1854, Seigniorial Tenure set apart for local purposes in Upper Canada). (This Fund should bear interest at 6 per cent., but we have received only 5 per cent.)			1,472,391	41		
Common School Fund (see Consolidated Statutes, Cap. 26, 1,000,000 acres set apart). Proceeds realized to 1st July, 1877, \$1,645,644 42—5-9ths of which =			914,246	90		
(This Fund is bearing interest at 5 per cent.)						
					2,699,407	35
Cash Deposits :—						
Special Deposits in Banks at 5 per cent. interest			606,572	22		
Less Balance at debit of Current Account			43,675	83		
4. Value of Library Share assigned to Ontario by Arbitrators					562,896	39
5. Balance due on account of Municipal Loan Fund Debts, Stat. 31st Vic. cap. 47					105,541	00
					154,385	83
Total Assets					6,262,374	82

2,740,144 25

(D)

LIABILITIES.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Railway Aid Fund. Amount of grant					1,900,000	00
Less amount paid to 31st December, 1877					1,499,837	65
						400,162 35
2. Railway Subsidy Fund. Amount of annual appropriations—six years—to 31st December, 1877					600,000	00
Less amount paid to 31st December, 1877					452,680	56
						147,319 44
3. Railway grants, under Statute 39 Vic., cap. 22						393,308 00
4. Surplus Distribution to Municipalities. Amount					3,115,733	66
Less amount paid on account of principal					2,913,499	66
5. Quebec's share of Common School Fund, made up as follows :—						202,234 00
Total collected up to 31st December, 1877					880,604	28
Less 6 per cent., cost of management					52,836	25
‡ for Land Improvement Fund					220,150	07
					272,986	32
					607,617	96
						=270,052 42
						96,500 00
						1,509,576 21
						4,752,798 61
						6,262,374 82
6. Dominion of Canada for Rockwood Asylum purchase, pursuant to resolution of the Legislature 4-9ths of						
7. Surplus 1st January, 1878						

(E)

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, 1878.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DOMINION OF CANADA.				
Subsidy	1,116,872	80		
Specific Grant	80,000	00		
Interest on Special Funds	136,696	62		
			1,333,569	42
CROWN LANDS REVENUE.				
Crown Lands	85,000	00		
Clergy do	35,000	00		
Common School Lands	60,000	00		
Grammar do	8,000	00		
Woods and Forests	400,000	00		
			588,000	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS REVENUE.				
Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	30,000	00		
Do London	7,000	00		
Do Rockwood	4,500	00		
Do Hamilton	1,000	00		
Do Orillia	1,000	00		
Reformatory	6,500	00		
Deaf and Dumb Institute	1,000	00		
Central Prison	50,000	00		
			101,000	00
Education Revenue			57,000	00
Interest on Investments			175,000	00
Casual Revenue			25,000	00
License Fund			70,000	00
Algoma Taxes			1,000	00
Law Stamps			68,000	00
Drainage Assessment Fund			27,000	00
Agricultural Farm, Mimico			1,500	00
Sale of Revised Statutes			4,000	00
			2,451,069	42

(F)

CONDENSED STATEMENT as to Railways aided by the Province of Ontario, showing actual payments by Province and Municipalities.

APPENDIX.

23

A C T S.	Total payments by Province.	Total Aid by Municipalities.	Total Mileage Completed.	Approximate Mileage under Construction.	Approximate Total Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.
Railway Aid Fund Acts	1,499,837 65	3,749,480 00			12,609,971 00
* Railway Subsidy Fund	452,680 56	2,305,000 00			6,605,000 00
Railway Aid Act, 39 Vic., cap. 22.....	83,442 00	875,000 00	1,067-952	210-903	1,979,619 00
+ Railway Land Subsidy Act, 40 Vic., cap. 14.....	10,535 08	160,000 00			408,891 00
Totals	2,046,495 29	7,089,480 00	1,067-952	210-903	21,603,481 00

* Railway Subsidy Fund—Annual Payments\$75,446 75.
+ Railway Land Subsidy Fund—Annual Payments..... 5,526 80.

Certified correct.

T. N. MOLESWORTH,

17th January, 1878.

Engineer, Public Works Department.

S. C. WOOD,
Treasurer.

RAILWAYS aided by the Province of Ontario, under provisions of Acts 34th, Vic., Cap. 2, and (G) 35th Vic., Cap. 24. Total provision in aid \$1,900,000.

NAME OF RAIL- WAY.	TERMINAL POINTS.	Length in miles completed.	Approximate length in miles under construction or not commenced.	Rate per mile.	Total aid (approximate) per Rail- way.	Amount of aid paid to Railways.	Municipal (approximate) aid granted.	Total (approximate) expenditure on works.	Dates of Orders in Council.
Canada Central.....	Sandpoint to Pembroke	47-560	.....	\$ 2650	\$ 126,034	\$ 125,957 15	\$ 75,000	\$ 1,141,440	28th February, 1872.
Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora.....	Ashburnham to Chemong Lake	9-370	.....	2000	18,740	18,740	113,500	234,000	26th March, 1873.
Grand Junction.....	Belleville to Stirling	20-000	.....	2000	40,000	40,000	.....	.....	{ 28th February, 1872, and 39th Vic. Cap. 22, Sec. 2, sub-sec. 4.
Do	Stirling to Peterborough .....	.....	45-000	3000	135,000	.....	225,000	300,000	
Hamilton & Lake Erie	Jarvis to Hamilton	33-480	.....	2000	66,960	66,960	65,000	600,000	
Kingston & Pembroke	Kingston Harbour to 20 miles northerly	20-000	.....	2000	40,000	213,522 50	450,000	1,138,000	28th February, 1872, and 39th Vic. Cap. 22, Sec. 2, sub-sec. 5.
Do	From 20 miles to 35 miles northerly	15-000	.....	2650	39,750	.....	.....	.....	{ 28th February, 1872, and 39th Vic. Cap. 22, Sec. 2, sub-sec. 5.
Do	From 35 miles to Sharbot Lake	11-580	.....	3250	37,635	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sharbot Lake to the Mississippi	13-740	.....	7000	96,180	40,800	142,500	369,000	
Midland	Beaverton to Orillia	20-400	.....	2000	40,800	.....	180,000	.....	28th February, 1872.
Montreal and City of Ottawa.....	Province boundary to Ottawa .....	.....	66-000	2000	132,000	.....	110,500	350,000	28th February, 1872.
North Grey	Collingwood to Meaford	20-520	.....	2000	41,040	41,040	200,000	711,000	14th October, 1871.
Port Dover and Lake Huron	Port Dover to Stratford	63-000	.....	2000	126,000	126,000	200,000	545,832	24th March, 1873.
Whitby & Port Perry	Port Whitby to Port Perry	20-000	.....	2000	40,000	40,000	.....	1,075,000	12th March, 1873.
Northern Extension...	Barrie to Orillia	22-200	.....	2000	44,000	44,000	131,480	.....	{ 14th October, 1871, 28th Feb. 1872.
Do	Orillia to Gravenhurst	27-687	.....	4000	110,748	110,748	386,500	874,000	24th March, 1873.
Toronto and Nipissing	Uxbridge to Portage road	33-439	.....	2000	66,878	66,878	.....	.....	28th February, 1872.
Do	Portage road to Cobocouk	12-778	.....	3000	38,334	38,334	.....	.....	“

Toronto, Grey & Bruce	Orangeville to Owen Sound and Teeswater	142,591	.....	2000	285,182	988,000	2,871,679	28th February, 1872.
Wellington, Grey and Bruce	Harriston to Southampton, and Palmerston to Kincairdine	120,638	.....	2000	241,276	682,000	2,400,000	28th February, 1872.
		652,003	111,000		1,766,957	1,499,837	653,749,480	12,609,971

Total approximate length aided by Acts 34th Vic. Cap. 2, and 35th Vic. Cap. 24, equals 764·983 miles.

Toronto, 9th January, 1878.

T. N. MOLESWORTH,

Engineer Public Works.

STATEMENT

(H)

Showing the Payments made each year on account of the Railway Aid Fund.

		\$	cts.	1872. December 31		By Consolidated Fund, being grant in aid of Railways, under 34 Vic., Cap. 2 (1870-1)	\$	cts.
1872. December 31	Total payments on account of aid	372,786	00			By Consolidated Fund, being grant in aid of Railways (supplementary), under 35 Vic., Cap. 24 (1871-2).....	1,500,000	00
1873. December 31	do do	426,642	00				400,000	00
1874. December 31	do do	61,802	00					
1875. December 31	do do	368,050	50					
1876. December 31	do do	171,957	15					
1877. December 31	do do	98,600	00					
	Balance unexpended...	1,499,837	65					
		400,162	35					
		1,900,000	00			Total.....	1,900,000	00

Certified correct.

W. R. HARRIS, *Accountant.*

S. C. WOOD,

Treasurer.

(1)
RAILWAYS subsidised by the Province of Ontario, under the provisions of 35th Vic. Cap. 24, and 37th Vic. Cap. 37. Total subsidy in aid \$100,000 per annum for 20 years, from 1st January, 1872.

NAME OF RAILWAY.	TERMINAL POINTS.	Length in miles completed.	Approximate length under construction.	Approximate length in miles not commenced.	Annual Subsidy per mile.	Municipal (approximate) aid granted.	Total (approximate) expenditure on works.	Dates of Orders in Council.
Canada Southern	St. Clair Junction to St. Clair River	62.901	.....	.....	\$ cts. 194 40	\$ 322,500	\$ 1,575,000	17th March, 1874.
Credit Valley	Toronto to Brock Road .....	.....	34.500	8.000	194 40	.....	.....	.....
Do	Streetsville to Alton .....	.....	24.250	5.250	194 40	565,000	554,000	26th March, 1873.
Hamilton and North-Western	Hamilton to Barrie and Collingwood	69.888	.....	14.112	243 00	664,500	1,617,000	19th March, 1874.
Do	do	44.900	.....	.....	291 60	.....	.....	.....
London, Huron and Bruce	London to Wingham	69.146	.....	.....	194 40	311,500	1,360,000	24th do 1873.
Midland	Orillia to Midland City	19.600	13.000	.....	218 70	.....	369,000	17th do 1874.
Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell	Brantford to Port Burwell	30.000	3.153	16.847	194 40	182,000	350,000	16th do 1874.
Prince Edward County	Pictou to Grand Trunk Railway .....	.....	.....	32.000	243 00	87,500	.....	24th do 1873.
Toronto, Grey and Bruce	Orangeville to Owen Sound	73.529	.....	.....	97 20	.....	.....	15th July, 1874.
Do	Weston to Toronto	8.550	.....	.....	194 40	.....	130,000	17th March, 1874.
Victoria	Lindsay to Kinnmount	33.442	.....	.....	291 60	172,000	650,000	17th do 1874.
						2,305,000	6,605,000	19th do 1874.

Total approximate length subsidised under Acts 35th Vic., Cap. 24, and 37th Vic., Cap. 37, equals 562.168 miles, including 73.529 miles on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, aided and shown in Statement C.

T. N. MOLESWORTH,
Engineer Public Works.

Toronto, 9th January, 1878.

STATEMENT

(J)

Showing the total annual charge upon the Railway Subsidy Fund, under the provisions of 35th Vic. Cap. 24, and 37th Vic. Cap. 37th., as per half-yearly certificates issued up to the 31st December, 1877.

NAME OF RAILWAY.	DATE OF ORDER IN COUNCIL.	POINTS FROM AND TO.	MILES.	RATE.	ANNUAL SUBSIDY.
London, Huron and Bruce	24th March, 1873 ..	London northwards	45.0	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Do	Do	Last point to Wingham	24.146	194 40	8,748 00
Canada Southern	17th March, 1874 ..	St. Thomas to River St. Clair	62.901	194 40	4,693 98
Toronto, Grey and Bruce	Do	Orangeville to Owen Sound	73.529	97 20	12,227 95
Do	Do	Toronto to Weston	8.55	194 40	7,147 00
Midland of Canada	Do	Orillia to Waukegan	19.6	218 70	1,662 12
Brantford, Norfolk & Port Burwell	16th March, 1874 ..	Brantford southwards	30.0	194 40	4,286 52
Victoria	19th March, 1874 ..	Lindsay to Burnt River	20.0	291 60	5,832 00
Do	Do	Last point to Kinmount	12.0	291 60	3,499 20
Do	Do	At Lindsay	1.442	291 60	420 48
Hamilton and North-Western	Do	Hamilton to Burlington	9.0	291 60	2,624 40
Do	Do	Burlington to Georgetown	26.021	243 00	6,323 10
Do	Do	Georgetown to Bucktown Road	23.0	291 60	6,706 80
Do	Do	Last point to Cookstown Siding	20.0 { 20 { 12	243 00 } 48 60 }	5,443 20
Total .....			.....		75,446 75
Annual Appropriation				100,000 00	

Certified correct,

T. N. MOLESWORTH,
Engineer Public Works Department.

3rd January, 1878.

S. C. WOOD, *Treasurer,*

S T A T E M E N T

Showing the payments made each year on account of the Railway Subsidy Fund. (35th and 37th Vic.)

	\$	cts.	1872	By appropriation under 35 Vic., Cap. 24 (1871-2) for 1872	\$	cts.
1874 Total payments on account of subsidy in 1874	52,010	90	1873	"	100,000	00
1875 Total payments in 1875.....	49,283	50	1874	"	100,000	00
1876 " 1876.....	200,349	50	1875	"	100,000	00
1877 " 1877.....	151,036	66	1876	"	100,000	00
			1877	"	100,000	00
Balance at close of 1877	452,680	56				
	147,319	44				
Total.....	\$600,000	00		Total to close of 1877	\$600,000	00

Certified correct.

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

S. C. WOOD,
Treasurer.

RAILWAYS aided by the Province of Ontario, under provision of the Act 39 Vic., Chap. 22.

(L)

Name of Railway.	Terminal Points.	Approximate length in miles.	Length in miles completed.	Approximate length in miles under construction.	Rate per mile.	Amount of aid paid to Rail- way.	Municipal ap- proximate aid granted.	Total approxi- mate expendi- ture on works.	Remarks.
Lake Simcoe Junction	Stouffville to Jackson's Point	26.500	26.500	.....	2,000 00	50,000 00	100,000 00	328,750 00	Gauge 3' 6" ; connects with the Toronto & Nipissing Ry.
Belleville & N. Hastings	Grand Junction Ry. to Madoc	22.000	.....	19.000	3,000 00	.....	80,000 00	390,000 00	
Cobourg, Peterborough, and Marmora	Harwood to Ashburnham	13.000	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	311,000 00	{ Iron laid through- out, but ballasting not completed. Expenditure given in Statement "I."
Credit Valley	Brook road to Ingersoll	52.500	.....	37.000	2,000 00	.....	545,000 00	122,000 00	
do	Cateract and Elora	27.500	.....	22.000	2,000 00	.....	.....	552,000 00	
Stratford and Lake Huron	Stratford to Listowel	27.000	18.000	9.000	2,000 00	.....	150,000 00	.....
Victoria	Lindsay to Kinmount	33.442	33.442	.....	1,000 00	33,442 00	.....	.....
Montreal and City of Ottawa	Boundary of Province to Ottawa	66.000	.....	19.500	1,000 00	.....	.....	175,869 00	Ottawa to Coteau Landing in Quebec.
Midland	Waubashene to Midland Bay	13.000	.....	13.000	1,750 00	.....	.....	100,000 00	
					83,442 00		875,000 00	1,979,619 00	

The mileage aided and shown on this Statement includes 66 miles of the Montreal and City of Ottawa Railway shown in Statement G, and 33,442 miles of the Victoria, and 13 miles of the Midland Railway, shown in Statement I.

T. N. MOLESWORTH,

Engineer Public Works.

TORONTO, 9th January, 1878.

STATEMENT

(M)

Showing estimated liability on account of Aid to Railways upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund, under 39 Vic., Chap. 22.

NAME OF RAILWAY.	POINTS FROM AND TO.	APPROXIMATE NO. OF MILES.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Lake Simcoe Jct.....	Stouffville to Jackson's Pt.	26½	2,000 00	53,000 00
Belleville & N. Hastings	Gd. Junction switch north.	22	3,000 00	66,000 00
Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora	Harwood to Ashburnham..	13	2,000 00	26,000 00
Credit Valley	Brock Rd. to Ingersoll	52½	2,000 00	105,000 00
do	Cataract to Elora	27½	2,000 00	55,000 00
Stratford & Lake Huron	Stratford to Listowel.....	25	2,000 00	50,000 00
Victoria	Lindsay to Kinmount } (measured)	33 442 1000	1,000 00	33,442 00
Montreal and C. O. Jct..	Quebec Boundary to Ottawa	66	1,000 00	66,000 00
Midland	Waubaushe to Midland	13	1,750 00	22,750 00
Less amount paid Lake Simcoe Jct	\$50,000 00	Total.....		\$476,750 00
And Victoria	33,442 00			83,442 00
				393,308 00

Certified correct.

S. C. WOOD,

Treasurer.

T. N. MOLESWORTH,

Engineer, Public Works Dep't.

3rd January, 1878.

(N)

RAILWAYS SUBSIDISED by the Province of Ontario, under provision of the Act 40th Victoria, cap. 22.

APPENDIX.

31

NAME OF RAILWAY.	TERMINAL POINTS.	Approximate length in miles subsidised.	Length in miles completed.	Approximate length in miles under construction.	Annual Subsidy per mile.	Total approximate expenditure on Works.	REMARKS.
Victoria	Kimmount to Haliburton.....	22 000	.....	9 000	\$ cts. 692 16	\$ cts. 68,000 00	3½ miles of iron laid.
Whitby and Port Perry....	Port Perry to Lindsay	25 945	25 945	.....	173 04	353,691 00	Length given from measurement.
Prince Arthur's Landing and Kamanistiquia.....	Prince Arthur's Landing to Fort William	5 995	5 995	.....	173 04	55,200 00	do do
Kingston and Pembroke....	Mississippi River to Madawaska River	28 020	.....	.....	692 16	.....	Length given from location survey.
Credit Valley	Toronto to Ingersoll	95 500	.....	71 500	86 52	.....	{ Expenditure given in Statements "I" and "L,"
Do	Streetsville Junction to Alton ..	29 500	.....	24 250	86 52	.....
Do	Cataract Junction to Elora	27 500	.....	22 000	86 52	.....
Montreal and City of Ottawa	Province Line to Ottawa.....	66 000	.....	.....	86 52	.....
						476,891 00	

The mileage subsidised and shown on this Statement includes 152.5 miles of the Credit Valley Railway, shown on Statements "I" and "L."

T. N. MOLESWORTH.

Engineer Public Works.

TORONTO, 9th January, 1878.

STATEMENT

(O)

32

Showing the Payments made to Railways up to 31st December, 1877, under the provisions of the Act
40th Vic., Cap. 14.

APPENDIX.

NAME OF RAILWAY.	POINTS FROM AND TO	No. of Miles.	Rate.	No. of Half-yearly Certificates Paid.	Amount of each Certificate.	TOTALS.
			\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Whitby and Port Perry	Whitby to Port Perry	20.0	173 04	4	1,730 40	6,921 60
Do	Port Perry to Lindsay	5.945	173 04	4	514 36	2,057 44
Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaminis- tiquia	Prince Arthur's Landing to Fort William	5.995	173 04	3	518 68	1,556 04
						10,535 08

Certified correct,

W. R. HARRIS,

Accountant.

S. C. WOOD,

Treasurer.

Showing the number of Inmates, Pupils and Prisoners in our Asylums and Public Institutions for the years
1868, 1871 & 1877.

3

APPENDIX.

33

INSTITUTIONS.	1868.	1871.	1877.
Asylums for the Insane.....	992	1366	2027
Institution for the Blind .....	.....	11	130
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....	.....	124	238
Provincial Reformatory	173	155	203
Central Prison.....	.....	.....	343
Total.....	1,165	1,656	2,941

S. C. WOOD,
Treasurer.

STATEMENT

(Q)

Showing the amount of Subscriptions received and Prizes paid by the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies 'of Ontario in 1868, 1871, and 1876.

YEAR.	EXHIBITIONS OR SOCIETIES.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Prizes.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.	% cts.
1868	Provincial Exhibition .....	.....		11,120 00	
	Electoral District Societies	13,150 00		28,210 00	
	Township	28,125 00	41,275 00	39,115 00	78,445 00
1871	Provincial Exhibition .....	.....		12,915 00	
	Electoral District Societies	21,450 00		58,634 00	
	Township	30,120 00		47,520 00	
	Horticultural	1,100 00	52,670 00	1,800 00	120,869 00
1876	Provincial Exhibition .....	.....		15,651 00	
	Electoral District Societies	23,105 00		71,625 00	
	Township	35,245 00		55,790 00	
	Horticultural	2,007 00	60,357 00	3,271 00	146,317 00

S. C. WOOD,

Commissioner.

(R)
STATEMENT of Drainage Works completed under the provisions of the Acts 33rd Victoria, cap. 2, and 36th Victoria, cap. 38.

APPENDIX.

35.

TOWNSHIPS.	COUNTIES.	Length of Drains in miles.	Approximate Areas unwatered.	Excavations in cubic yards.	Cost of Works. \$ cts.	—
Russell	Russell	8	8,800	50,700	11,543 77	
Mosa	Middlesex	15½	8,300	72,200	12,714 75	
Dunwich	Elgin	9	7,500	57,781	10,105 86	
Ekfrid, Caradoc, and Medcalf	Middlesex	18	8,500	83,955	13,667 66	
Grey	Huron	6½	4,300	36,000	8,175 47	
Brooke	Lambton	26½	28,000	156,800	34,747 73	
Raleigh	Kent	17½	19,000	186,000	36,409 64	
East Tilbury	do	25½	23,000	168,000	35,297 62	
West Nissouri	Middlesex	6½	6,000	47,000	8,178 50	
Delaware	do	8½	2,500	37,600	5,740 93	
East Williams	do	2½	1,000	14,100	2,221 75	
Aldborough	Elgin	6½	3,200	47,014	7,199 02	
Moore	Lambton	16½	14,000	99,327	17,091 58	
Sarnia	do	21½	20,000	223,668	40,540 55	
Sombra	do	37½	29,000	218,126	53,169 04	
West Tilbury	Essex	33½	20,000	199,956	31,577 06	
Totals	Totals	260½	203,100	1,698,227	328,380 93	Approximate average \$1.62 per acre.

T. N. MOLESWORTH,
Engineer Public Works.

TORONTO, 12th January, 1878.

STATEMENT

(S)

Showing the various objects to which the Surplus Distribution Fund has been applied, and the amount expended on each under the Municipal Loan Fund Act of 1873.

OBJECTS.	AMOUNT.	
	\$	cts.
* Roads and Bridges	1,158,746	34
† Educational purposes	652,058	32
‡ Building and improving Town Halls	145,114	22
§ Paying indebtedness caused by granting aid to Railways	963,734	50
Drainage	27,362	27
Purchase and improvement of Cemeteries	1,917	02
Making and improving Harbours	40,947	19
Buying and laying out Public Parks and Agricul- tural Society Grounds	4,598	00
Town and Village improvement by construction of Water Works, making side walks, and planting shade trees ; also buying steam fire engines	76,432	65
Paying share of cost of County Buildings and aiding in the erection of Mills and Manufac- tories	11,382	50
Paying share of indebtedness for permanent works not specified	28,579	56
|| Paid to unorganized districts for making roads and bridges and building Schools in the year 1877	6,352	50
Total	3,117,225	07

* The item Roads and Bridges consists of grubbing, making, grading, gravelling and macadamizing roads, building and repairing bridges. Amongst the bridges built are several iron structures, those at Paris being remarkably handsome, durable works, costing over \$27,000.

† Educational purposes includes the construction of a great number of schools (most of them substantial and durable) throughout the country ; also the payment of school indebtedness and the investment of large sums for the benefit of already established schools.

‡ Building and improving town halls. 72 town halls have been built or paid for, and a large number of markets and lock-ups have been constructed both separately and in connection with the town halls.

§ Paying indebtedness for Railways. The money appropriated in this way has considerably lightened the burden of taxation in many municipalities, while in others, it has permitted the funds of the municipality to be applied to other improvements.

|| Paid to unorganized districts under the Act 40 Vict. cap. 13. A considerable portion of the money payable to these districts has been most usefully laid out during the past year in opening up roads, etc., in Algoma, Manitoulin, Parry Sound and Muskoka.

S. C. WOOD, *Treasurer.*

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, 31st December, 1877.

(T)

STATISTICS FROM EDUCATION REPORT FOR 1876.

I.—PUBLIC AND ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

	1868.	1871.	1876.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
LEGISLATIVE GRANT.			
1 Legislative Grant to Schools	170,000 00	173,000 00	240,000 00
2 Do do for Maps, Apparatus } and Prizes.....	13,730 00	15,196 00	20,620 00
3 Do do for Poor Schools	2,000 00	6,000 00	9,956 00
	185,730 00	194,196 00	270,576 00
LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS.			
1 County, including Incorporated Village { Assessments	143,505 00	140,042 00	} 341,460 00
2 City Assessments	49,194 00	64,366 00	
3 Town do	71,704 00	148,754 00	197,870 00
4 Rural Trustee Assessments (Rate Bill } up to 1872)	97,930 00	139,319 00	253,831 00
5 Clergy Reserve and other sources -	855,538 00	1,027,184 00	1,553,574 00
(1) Counties	263,888 00	268,169 00	559,310 00
(2) Cities.....	45,968 00	41,364 00	144,855 00
(3) Towns	45,733 00	74,493 00	72,178 00
(4) Villages.....	33,110 00	26,609 00	
	1,603,610 00	1,930,300 00	3,123,078 00
Legislative Grant brought down.....	185,730 00	194,196 00	270,576 00
	1,789,340 00	2,124,496 00	3,393,654 00

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS.

	1868.	1871.	1876.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Legislative Grant, Salaries	55,000 00	71,846 00	77,200 00
Do Maps, &c.	863 00	1,268 00	1,567 00
Municipal Grant, General	34,153 00	50,674 00	139,100 00
Fees	15,685 00	18,986 00	20,122 00
Other sources	13,787 00	19,074 00	67,910 00
	120,518 00	161,488 00	305,892 00
Number of Pupils	5,649	7,490	8,541

Statistics from Education Report for 1876.—*Continued.*

SCHOOLS AND PAYMENTS.

	1868.	1871.	1876.
Number of Schools reported.....	4,480	4,598	5,042
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Paid for Teachers' Salaries.....	1,143,543 00	1,191,476 00	1,838,320 00
Do Sites, Building, Repairs, &c.	441,819 00	611,819 00	1,168,134 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Expenditure of the Government of Ontario on the undermentioned items, from the year 1867 to 1871, inclusive, and from the year 1872 to 1877, inclusive.

(U)

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	Total Expenditure.	Annual Average.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	Total Expenditure.	Annual Average.	Excess of average of years 1872 to 1877 over years 1867 to 1871.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Colonization Roads	15,358 77	31,959 42	35,589 94	50,000 00	55,409 04	188,317 17	41,848 26	75,799 19	145,950 00	90,762 43	103,511 89	85,931 43	81,726 89	583,681 83	97,280 30	55,432 04
Administration of Justice	39,164 94	171,995 81	172,446 50	180,004 02	182,621 71	746,233 03	165,829 56	191,647 66	204,604 84	208,373 36	219,462 91	286,591 40	280,193 22	1,396,073 39	281,812 23	65,982 67
Asylums and Public Institutions	83,473 23	152,186 19	146,702 06	157,925 80	171,423 17	711,711 35	158,158 08	214,967 89	234,040 76	286,088 12	362,710 51	368,046 02	427,344 74	1,893,198 04	315,533 01	157,574 93
Immigration		17,595 00		32,087 65	29,712 56	79,395 21	17,643 38	57,750 49	139,178 55	134,640 66	94,060 53	45,201 10	42,365 28	533,196 61	88,866 10	71,222 72
Hospitals and Charities		39,000 00	40,000 00	42,510 00	40,260 00	161,770 00	35,948 89	42,100 00	43,020 00	43,020 00	52,346 16	65,495 07	64,151 48	310,132 71	51,688 78	15,739 89
Agriculture, Literary and Scientific Institutions	55,724 67	69,634 00	71,151 41	68,072 20	76,277 90	340,860 18	75,746 71	81,612 10	82,817 93	86,438 24	94,444 83	97,348 42	97,234 55	539,896 07	89,982 68	14,235 97
Education	239,602 34	327,487 51	266,373 53	315,887 92	351,306 40	1,520,657 70	337,923 93	421,703 53	462,963 22	487,444 80	503,311 77	524,493 51	549,792 27	2,949,709 10	491,618 18	153,694 25
Railway Aid Fund											61,802 00	368,050 50	171,957 15	148,600 00	1,549,837 65	
Railway Subsidy Fund											52,010 90	49,283 50	200,349 50	184,478 66	486,122 56	
Surplus Distribution Fund											1,361,101 59	986,243 48	452,151 28	317,729 12	3,117,225 47	
Public Buildings and Public Works		123,019 29	257,593 43	407,734 29	430,620 45	1,218,958 46	270,879 66	266,764 95	554,389 71	499,438 28	156,574 37	216,217 88	273,607 21	1,870,992 40	311,832 06	40,952 40
	453,325 95	915,273 22	1,007,452 82	1,254,221 88	1,337,631 23	4,967,903 10	.....	1,725,131 81	2,313,607 01	3,221,120 38	2,984,000 45	2,513,782 76	2,467,223 42	15,224,865 83	.....	.....

NOTE.—The expenditure of 1867 is only for the last six months of that year, and is only calculated as such in the Comparative Statement.
Railway Land Subsidy Fund, \$10,535 08, omitted.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
10th January, 1878.

S. C. WOOD,
Treasurer.

